

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

Business Office.....216 E. Main Street
 South Richmond.....1100 Hull Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Syracuse Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg.

One Week.
 Daily with Sunday.....14 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1910.

SPEAKER CLARK AND THE NEXT HOUSE.

A call has been issued for a caucus of the Democratic members of the next House of Representatives, to be held at Washington on January 19, for the purpose of selecting a Ways and Means Committee and a Committee on Rules. Mr. Clark, whose choice as Speaker appears to be assured, favors, in a way—that is to say, he will be governed by the wishes of the caucus—the method of organizing the House, and would have one of these committees empowered to select the other committees of the House, his idea being that by this means the party will be unified and its work in legislation rendered more effective and the chances for success in the next Presidential election be increased. This is a long advance towards government by the people, but we are not at all certain that it will contribute greatly to the success of the party. It will make the Speaker merely the presiding officer of the House and deprive him of the power to control legislation.

In the case of Speaker Cannon, that would have been a most desirable thing, for he has often administered his office with utter disregard of the rights of the minority, but in a Speaker whose sense of justice could not be influenced by partisan considerations sufficient power should be lodged to enable him to make reasonable progress with the business of the body. There is the tariff, for example, which Mr. Clark would have revised by separate bills for separate schedules, and we can all very well imagine that when it should come to the lumber, the sugar, the rice and the pineapple schedules, the work of the House for revision might be embarrassed by filibustering, which the Speaker should possess the power to prevent, not by appeal to a Committee on Rules, but on his own initiative and by virtue of his office. We assume that in the new rules this danger will be guarded against.

Mr. Clark is familiar with the work of legislation by long experience, and his election for Speaker having been determined upon practically, he would nominate the two committees he has named to the caucus with the view of expediting the business of the next House. That would be far better than to entrust this most important work to a house full of untried and inexperienced men, and, after their approval by the caucus, the committees thus named should be chosen as the ruling power of the House. What is wanted, as Mr. Clark says, is "unification, but unification without regard to wise selection will count for little or nothing in legislation.

RAISED WITHOUT REQUEST.

That is a fine New Year's gift which the directors of the Virginia Railway and Power Company have decided to make to the motormen and conductors on its lines in ordering a general salary raise of from 7 to 10 per cent. The announcement made this morning will bring joy to hundreds of homes and will be appreciated especially at this time by the six hundred men whom the decision touches.

Salaries are to be paid on a sliding scale, the men of long service receiving the larger increase. More than half of the men in the employ of the company will be entitled, however, to the highest rate of increase, a remarkable fact which can be matched in few cities in the United States. The increase in salaries made operative by the directors yesterday will mean an annual additional outlay of \$20,000 on the part of the company. In view of the fact that the average charge for fares is much less here than in far greater cities and that much more is given for the fare here than is granted in many larger places, the action of the directors is indicative of a liberal and generous spirit.

Most remarkable of all is the fact that this raise had not been requested by the employees of the company. They will receive this morning their first intimation that such an act has been contemplated. The matter was suggested by General Superintendent Buchanan and was promptly acted upon by the directors. There had been no petition from the motormen and conductors, no round-robin, no action of any sort, concerted or individual. The raise is as complete a surprise to the men as anything could be.

The high cost of living, of course, entered into the considerations which resulted in the order for a general salary increase. That motormen and conductors have been affected by this condition no one can doubt.

Yet there was another reason for this action of the company—the

loyalty, efficiency, and honesty of its men. Most of them are men who have served the company for years. They have maintained a fine record for honesty with the company and honesty with the public. They have been most efficient, because of the minimum of accidents which have taken place on the lines of the company. Nor is this all; they are as uniformly courteous and good-humored men as can be found in the employ of any public service corporation in the country, and we believe that if it came to a test, the Richmond car men are, taking them for all in all, a little better than any others.

The company is to be warmly commended for the liberal view which moved it to this action, which is so appropriate at this season, for we quite agree with Mr. Buchanan that such welcome tidings will cause his men to approach the holidays in a happier Christmas spirit.

SLEICHER'S DINNER TO DIX.

John A. Sleicher is a natural-born humorist. He is the editor of Leslie's Weekly, and runs "Judge" also, two journals which have attained remarkable success under his direction, notwithstanding their pronounced Republican character. He likes good eating, and especially when it is made all the better by good company and he has been in the habit of giving a dinner to every newly elected Governor of New York. The plan worked beautifully as a sort of family affair until this year; but it worked even more beautifully this year, as it gave Sleicher a chance to show the genuine quality of his humor by giving a dinner to the only Democratic Governor New York has had in ever so long; eighteen years or so.

Sleicher began to develop his special gift when he was required by Elliott Shepard to select a verse of Scripture every day to fit the emergencies of the day on the editorial page of the New York Mail and Express, and so it came to pass that on Wednesday night he gathered a notable company about him made up of bankers and lawyers and writers and cartoonists and insurance people and magazine publishers and editors, Republicans and Democrats and Mugwumps, to meet Governor Dix. Former Governor Black and former Governor Odell and Hart Lyman and Hollis Ogden and Chester Lord and Stoddard and Clark Howell and S. S. McClure were there, and so were Judge E. Cady Herick, and Peabody and Kingsley and Whitridge and Speyer and ever so many others, a room full of good fellows to celebrate the Democratic victory under the most delightful conditions. Governor Black made a very clever speech, as clean-cut as a diamond, and Odell told a good story, and Sleicher said exactly the right thing about the occasion that had brought his friends together to welcome a really strong man to public life, and Governor Dix was equal to his opportunity.

Everybody present was impressed by what Governor Dix said and how he said it; with the looks of the man—fifty years of age, with a well-shaped head, well set on strong shoulders, clear eyes with a glint of grey, lightning jaws and dignified carriage, deliberate in speech, a finely modulated voice and conscious of his responsibility. "I am glad that all you bankers and men of large affairs are here tonight, because in my administration of the office to which I have been chosen I shall need your counsel and I shall call on you from time to time for your help. I wish you would tell me now how I am to meet \$50,000,000 of liabilities with \$5,000,000 of resources. I wish to give this State a non-partisan, businesslike management of its affairs. I invite your friendly assistance and count upon your co-operation." Something like this is what Governor Dix said, and all the company present cried out, "Amen!"

While the dinner was going on a wife man, gifted in the art of taking the measure of men, said to the neighbor on his right: "If Dix make good as Governor of New York during the next year and a half, he will be the next nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States." It begins to look that way, really, or nobody would like it better than Sleicher, who is almost fair-minded enough to be a Democrat.

AN ENGLISH HOTEL IN NEW YORK.

A new hotel and restaurant has been opened in New York. New hotels and restaurants are being opened there almost every day, and generally speaking, they are all very good of their sort. The newest of the new places, and the most ambitious, takes after a hostelry of large note in London, and is "very English, you know," for we are told by The Herald that "all of the best English traditions and the manifold innovations and conveniences of the American manner are exemplified in this last addition to the hotels of New York." Everything about it on the opening night was in perfect keeping with the Anglo-Saxon character of the place, as, for example, in the menu of the royal dinner which was spread for a great company of Americans, from Chattanooga and Brooklyn and Long Island and other regions where the natives have acquired a speaking acquaintance with the vernacular, as follows:

Caviar d'Astrachan.
 Bouillabaisse à la Russe.
 Tortue Verte au Tasse.
 Steak à la Polonoise.
 Mousse de Homard au Chablis.
 Crêvettes Roses à l'Américaine.
 Suprêmes de Volaille Saumonnée.
 Veloute Duchesse.
 Sauté d'Agneau à la Broche.
 Fommes Mireilles. Flageolet au Beurre.
 Neuf au Ciquet.
 Cailles de York sur Croûstade.
 Saumon Japonaise.
 Parfait de Fois Gras au Porto.
 Soufflé Walkyrie.
 Feuilles Viennoises. Mignardises.
 Corbeilles de Fruits.

Amontillado Dry.
 Sauternes Extra.
 Pontet Canet, 1899.
 Giesler Brut, 1904.
 Cordon Rouge, 1904.
 Martinez Old Port.
 Denis Mounie, 1865.
 Grandes Liqueurs.

No wonder they enjoyed it, as many of them did not know what it was, although it is reasonably certain that some of them could make out old Pontet Canet, and the charming stranger from Amontillado, while there was a near likeness in the grandes liqueurs to the beverage known in North Carolina by the commoner title of corn liquor. There were chicken and shrimp and lobster and lamb and potatoes and turtle soup in cups and lots of other things, all very good even when they are not traveling incognito, a splendid array of tempting dishes, but so surrounded by language that the only safety of the countrymen present was to play out the whole string, trusting to the things at the end of the list to save them from their sins. Things were very different over at the dinner of the Southern States, where the cucumber was the cucumber still, and not concombres, and the modest potato of our ancestors was the potato and not the pomme de terre, and the oyster was the oyster and not the huitre, not that the hotel which fed the Southerners cannot use French or German or any other language on occasion; but because the Southerners are an English-speaking people and like to eat their vittles in English. It is hoped that the new English hotel in New York will change its policy and call the things it cooks by their right names in the country where they are served.

ADVERTISING THE CAUSE.

Six hundred women and allied men heard Mrs. Philip Snowden, the distinguished English suffragist, talk on the Cause last Wednesday night in New York. There were many famous people present, including George Foster Peabody, Hamilton Holt, the Hon. Henry George, Jr., the Rev. J. Howard Melish and the Hon. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The interesting part of Mrs. Snowden's speech was her explanation of the activities of the suffragists in London. She said:

"The women who went to Parliament never really hoped to get inside. It was simply advertising. They couldn't get in the newspapers by acting decently; then the obvious thing to do was to act otherwise. Over here it is given enough, and the movement is given good publicity. But we could hold a meeting in London with ten thousand persons present and \$40,000 taken in at the door, and there would be just that much hidden in the advertising columns. [That much] was the first joint of Mrs. Snowden's index finger."

That is a very neat statement of the matter. It shows that the British news sense is about as keen as the proverbial sense of humor of the progeny of John Bull. Another Runnymede and another Magna Charta are taking visible shape in Britain and when that glorious day dawns may we be able to say of our English contemporaries:


Here shall the Press the Woman's rights maintain.
 Unaw'd by influence and unbid'd by gain!

THE WAR-SCARE AT WASHINGTON.

Dickinson's "confidential report" on the unpreparedness of the United States for war was "as welcome as a daisy in a cow's mouth" to the Jingoists at Washington; but it has almost spent its force and will hardly require harsh measures on the part of the Commander-in-Chief to put it to sleep. It was merely "a matter of opinion," as the President is said to have described it, and "there's nobody hurt on our side." Ever so many brave soldiers and great generals and admirals are reported to have expressed the opinion that our common country is in imminent peril of the Japanese taking possession of everything on the Pacific side of the continent, and Dr. Leonard Wood, the present head of the Army, has told the Ways and Means Committee of the House (that being the committee which must provide the money for war purposes) that it would be impossible to secure a sufficient amount of necessary military supplies within any reasonable length of time, should the Nation face a war crisis, while Admiral Hobson has been fairly tearing what hair he has left in a frantic effort to establish a National Council of Defense, which has the hearty professional approval of Doctor Wood and would seem to show that it will not be long before the air will be filled with the crash of resounding arms.

Careful observers must have noted that at the very time Henry Watterson and George Harvey were at the New Willard Hotel in Washington last Monday three or four Japanese men were also infesting the lobby, which had a suspicious look, to say the least. The President does not appear to regard the situation so far as being at all serious, and is more intent in saving money than in spending it. Besides, he has been talking to Andy Carnegie about the ten million dollars that angel of peace has just set apart for the suppression of war, and according to the Washington Post, has actually proposed that the Laird of Sibo Castle could find some department of the Government which he might endow with some of the millions he has not yet given away. The situation appears to be a little mixed, what with Henry Watterson and Harvey happening in at the hotel at the very time the Japanese were there, and Hobson shaking in his shoes because grim-visaged war is writhing his startled front, and the President trying to strike Mr. Carnegie for more money to help the country along and Dr. Wood prescribing for the safety of the Nation, and the Council of National Defense getting ready to increase the pension list, and the girls out at Los Angeles re-

It is the simplest thing in the world to make a hot biscuit perfectly with



ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

And when made it is the most delicious of foods.

And you are absolutely confident of its absolute wholesomeness.

No Alum
 No Lime
 Phosphate



trusting to dance with the Japanese officers, and the insurgents near the end of their rope, it looks as if something will have to be done. In the meantime, the Japanese are trying to pay for their late engagement with the Russians and are something like ten thousand miles away from us by water and that is a long distance to swim just for the sake of being licked after they should get here.

It looks as if there is not much, if anything, in this war-scare and we hope that the President will keep his head, as usual, when all about him are losing theirs. If we must fight somebody, however, it should be expressly stipulated in the terms of the contest that no San Juan Hill affairs shall be allowed and that no pension shall be paid to any soldier who shall enlist in the Army for the National Defense. If it can only be assured that nobody will make anything out of it, there will be no danger of hostilities. We are a great people, a proud people, a devoted people, we all stand up when the Star Spangled Banner is played and immediately make a rush for the Treasury, and it would be a great thing, really, if we could have a war with somebody just for the sake of the fighting and with no thought of the plunder; but the time has not yet come when such a thing is possible.

While the affair is held in abeyance, it would be well for the President to send for Loeb with instructions to make a thorough search of Secretary Dickinson's baggage to see that he has no more "confidential reports" hidden away among his belongings. It would also be well for Champ Clark and the rest of the sensible Democrats at Washington to remember that if Dr. Wood and Hobson shall succeed in their military programme one next Congress will be compelled to make the appropriations, and that would not be "good politics" on the eve of a Presidential election.

RECEDING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

License is making decided inroads into prohibition ranks in Massachusetts. Fourteen cities in the Old Bay State voted on the question of license on Tuesday. None of the cities changed its position on the question, but the Boston Transcript, always accurate and conservative, says as to the result: "Analysis of the complete returns shows that the saloon advocates' work had telling effect by reducing the as-

gregate 'No' majority by more than two-thirds, and by increasing the 'Yes' majority in the three places where liquor will continue to be sold by \$51 votes."

The net increase for license was 3,442 votes. Newburyport, Medford, Salem and Woburn, all near to wet Boston and connected by trolley and a dozen trains daily, gave slightly larger votes for prohibition than they did at the previous election. In the ten other cities voting, all the license gains were very large, except in Chicopee, where the license majority was reduced.

Worcester, one of the principal cities of the State, gave the largest majority for license. Two years ago this city was dry and the prohibitionists boasted that it was the largest no-license city in the entire United States. Last year, it voted in license by 3,720 majority. This year the majority was increased to 4,327. This is a very striking case indicative of the revision of popular sentiment which the failure of prohibition caused in the largest no-license city in the country. The increased majority of this year plainly means that the people are convinced that prohibition is worse than the restricted sale of liquor.

Lowell, a large manufacturing city, increased its license majority about eighteen per cent. The vote this year was 5,428 to 4,628, as compared with 5,800 to 3,268 last year.

Massachusetts has a very effective license system, which is strictly enforced. Blind tigers are few, if any. There are few, if any, "soft drink" or "near beer" places in the whole State. The number of licenses is limited, the police exercise searching supervision, offenders are dealt with severely, and the people are coming more and more to the belief that license is a lesser evil than prohibition. The Old Bay State has added evidence to the great mass which has been given by the electorate of several States recently that prohibition cannot solve the liquor problem.

THE SIGHTLESS TIGER.

The Savannah Morning News says: "Statistics show that there are fewer distilleries of alcoholic liquors now than there were a year ago; yet at the same time statistics show that there is a greater consumption of alcoholic beverages than there was last year. What is the answer?"

The News knows what the situation in Savannah is, just as the Birmingham News knows the situation in that city; just as the situation in countless other places in prohibition States is. It is the old answer—the illicit distillery, the blind tiger, the jug behind the rock. Alcoholic beverages are simply being made by irresponsible persons, subject to no inspection or law, and are sold for pure stuff.

What is better for the liquor traffic: lawful regulation or no regulation at all? That is the whole question.

MILLIONS FROM TIPS.

Tips make fortunes for some people, as is illustrated in the case of Max L. Teich and Carl C. Roessler, of Chicago. Twenty years ago they were fellow-waiters in a restaurant. At that period Colonel Richard H. Southgate handed Teich a one-dollar bill as a tip for serving him an excellent dinner. Roessler, who was waiting on the adjoining table, congratulated his water-chum on having so liberal a patron.

A few days ago these two ex-waiters paid to the same Colonel Southgate more than \$1,000,000 for his interest in the Congress Hotel and Annex.

These men owe their start "to the liberality of the American people in giving tips." Fifteen years ago Teich bought a small hotel in Chicago, and later other houses. They recently bought the hotel.

The Columbia State will note that Senator William A. Clark has just bought \$120,000 worth of gold dishes from a Chicago firm for his New York house, so that Smithfield Ham may be appropriately served to his guests.

A Kentucky man is suing a Kentucky man for breach of promise of marriage, though the man is dead. He committed suicide, and she says that it was because he preferred death to matrimony. So she seeks damages, and ought to win, if she is like other Kentucky women that we have seen pictures of in the Kentucky papers.

Four women are in the Colorado Legislature. These are four members that the candidates for Speaker will not slap on the back.

Italo-Americans in Jersey City are crusading against the safety razor. They are organized to charge any man who shaves himself with one of these instruments not less than 50 cents for a hair-cut. As most New Jersey men are bold, little will be gained by the men in the white coats.

With Doctor Wood and Hobson and Dickinson stationed at San Francisco as the first line of defense, not a single Japanese could get across the line. Wood, with his medicine chest, and Hobson, with his eloquent mouth, and Dickinson, with his golf stick, could drive the yellow peril back in confusion.

The winter travel South is very heavy just now, the present cold weather having turned the thoughts of the leisure class among our Northern neighbors to the land of perpetual summer. But with the thermometer ranging among the lower thirties from Key West to Abasco Light, the best plan for the tourists to adopt is to stop in Richmond, where we have perpetual Spring in the Winter time.

The California Board of Health has been making an economic study of the value of a baby and finds that one is worth \$2,900. That is raising Titmouse, of New Jersey, quite a bit. He is of opinion that the value of a baby is just \$1.

Fine Gift Books

What could more suitably convey the Holiday Spirit than your favorite author's greatest thoughts clothed in a binding of richness and taste?

Choosing the right book becomes easy in a collection as complete as ours.

The BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY
 914 EAST MAIN ST.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Carnegie.

I believe Andrew Carnegie is a native of Scotland; how long has he been a citizen of this country? How did he begin the career which has brought him so much money?

E. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835, and became a citizen of this country in 1856, through the naturalization of his father. The start of his fortune was made when he was one of the organizers of the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company, with Thomas T. Woodruff, the inventor.

Virginia Congressmen.

I am anxious to know the Congressmen from the ten districts of Virginia. I would like to see this in the next issue. LAWSON HODGES.
 First, William Atkinson Jones; Second, Edward Everett Holland; Third, John Lamb; Fourth, Robert Turnbull; Fifth, Edward Watts Saunders; Sixth, Carter Glass; Seventh, James O. Eastland; Eighth, Charles Creighton Carlin; Ninth, Campbell Bascom Slamp; Tenth, Henry Delaware Flood.

COUNT'S ACTION MAY EMBARRASS HIS KING

KING FREDERICK OF DENMARK has now been brought face to face with the necessity of pronouncing himself either in favor of or against the system of dueling, which is as strictly forbidden by the laws of the State, and in almost every other country. It seems that some weeks ago, at a meeting of the National Hacking Association at the Nobles Club, a Copenhagen difference of opinion arose between the presiding officer, Count Knuth-Lillendahl, and a member of the club, named Clauson-Kaas, one of the best known figures on the Danish turf. The captain, in the course of the debate, made charges of fraud and of the illegal word in certain financial dealings against the count, whereupon blows were exchanged, and the count came necessary to try the combatants apart. On the following day the captain sent his seconds to the count, who declined to fight any duel, and declared that he proposed to bring the entire matter before a general assembly of the hatching association, and to ask that body to determine the controversy between himself and the captain.

The count is one of the principal dignitaries of the court of King Frederick, being not only one of the latter's chief chamberlains, but also a member of the crown. As soon as it became known that the count had refused to meet the captain on the field of honor, the former Minister of Public Worship, Scavenshu, action of one of the most ancient families in Denmark, called a meeting of the Nobles' Club, to consider his conduct, and it was unanimously resolved to socially ostracize the count for his failure to comply with the duties of honor governing society. It was likewise determined to compel the count to resign his seat in the Danish Parliament, and to demand that the National Legislature, though the means to be adopted in order to force him thereto were not made clear.

Now a considerable moiety of the great world at Copenhagen disapproves of dueling, and the count, who is known to the loyalty of the count, and society in the Danish capital is torn apart into two rival factions, between which the count is being forced to arbitrate. He is in a very awkward position; for if he demands that the count resign, it is tantamount to the resignation of the National Legislature, though the means to be adopted in order to force him thereto were not made clear.

One of the Wrottesleys was with Simon of Montfort at the battle of Evesham. Another of the Wrottesleys was with the king at the battle of Tewkesbury, and was one of the original knights of the Garter. Sir Walter Wrottesley was a conspicuous Yorkist in the Wars of the Roses, and at the close thereof Edward IV. manifested his gratitude to him with a lot of land confiscated from people who had belonged to the other side. Another Sir Walter Wrottesley, great-grandson of the first, was heavily penalized by Cromwell and the Commonwealth. The baronetcy which the Wrottesleys held is one of the very old, its pedigree is of relatively modern origin, having only been created in 1835, in favor of Sir Walter Wrottesley, who had represented Staffordshire in a number of Parliaments. His son and successor, the second baron, was a man of science, a famous astronomer and founder of the Royal Astronomical Society, as well as president of the Royal Society. The present Lord Wrottesley is his son, and was Lord in waiting to the late Queen Victoria, who held him in high esteem.

Lord Wrottesley's only daughter, Evelyn, married last summer the Hon. Henry Fowler, son and heir of Lord Wolverhampton, Lord President of the Privy Council, and son of a Methodist minister. His daughter is widely known in America as a novelist, under the name of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, among her best works being "Isabel Caraby" and "Place and Power." She is married to Laurence Feikins, who in addition to being a government inspector of schools, is likewise something of a novelist. (Copyright, 1910, by the Braxwood Company.)

Make this Bank Your Bank

National State and City Bank
 OF RICHMOND, VA.

Capital . . . \$1,000,000.00
 Surplus . . . \$ 600,000.00

WM. H. PALMER, President.
 JOHN S. ELBERT, Vice-President.
 WM. M. HILL, Vice-President.
 J. V. SINTON, Vice-President.
 JULIEN H. HILL, Cashier.

Three per cent. per annum interest allowed on Savings Deposits, compounded every six months.